THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 19—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1854. No. 54.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 Kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2854. 23—tf,

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited,* as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Haf, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—

Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do

with all the medium qualities.

For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River. J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.

We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.

North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—y.

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by
H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va.

WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given, under the authority of the Board of General Commissioners, that books will be opened for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, on the 8th day of May next, under the direction of the special Commissioners named in the act of incorporation, and at the following places, to-wit:

In Beaufort, at the Store of Benj. L. Perry.
In Newbern, at the Merchant's Bank.
In Kinston, at the Store of Washington & White.
In Goldsborough, at the Store of Andrews & Washington.
In Waynesborough, at the Store of Rich'd Washington.
In Smithfield, at the County Court Clerk's office.
In Raleigh, at the State Bank.
In Jacksonville, at the Court-house.
In Swansborough, at Glover's Store.
In Snow Hill, at Henry H. Harper's Store.

The said books will remain open for the space of Thirty Days, and continued open thereafter until ordered to be closed by the said General Commissioners.

N. B.—No subscription shall be received by any of the Commissioners unless five per cent upon the whole amount subscribe shall be first paid in cash, or secured by a *good note,* to be approved of by said Commissioners.
April 7, 1854. 44—

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Enrope, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854, 42.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.
H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.
Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

EAGLE HOTEL FOR SALE.—I AM AUTHORIZED by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. MISS HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 16, 1854. 1018—w3m.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS, embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.

DR. T. L. BANKS

HAVING located at his Father's (Maj. ADAM BANKS's,) 11 miles South of Raleigh, offers his Professional services to the people of all the surrounding country.
Wake April 11, '54. 44—3tpd.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, EXECUTOR OF JOHN DENT, dec'd., late of Franklin County, N. C., hereby gives notice that he is ready to settle said estate, and to pay over the legacies due the respective heirs, &c.
WILLIAM T. DENT, Ex'r.
April 5, 1854. 41—3mwpd.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms CASH, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, ONE CENT PER POUND. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.
A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & FARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.

All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.

China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. P. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

SPRING STOCK.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED his STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, and is prepared to furnish all persons who may favor him with a call with any or all the articles of GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, of the best material, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as any man can sell the same south of Mason & Dixon's line.

Call and see for yourself, and be assured that you shall not go away dissatisfied.

His stock is composed of his usual quantity and quality of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. It is useless to go through the empty form of returning thanks for favors, for the public know that he is grateful and will merit a continuation and extension of the same, by prompt attention to his business. Call and see me and we will be mutually benefited by a trade.

I have on hand an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING which cannot fail to please.

The latest fashions received from Paris and New York.
April 26, 1854. 46—4t.
City papers copy three times.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.—MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER, *Booksellers & Publishers,* 253 *Market St., Philadelphia,* have the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Ge

THE FREE NEGRO CANDIDATE.

It may be interesting to some of our readers who have heard rumors of Gen. Dockery's boasts that he gave the first and biggest lick that was ever given for Free Suffrage, in the Convention of 1835, to know a little more about the General's views of extending the right of suffrage. According to the journals of the Convention (page 53) Gen. Dockery dodged the vote on a proposition to give the white men of the State the right to vote for Governor. His explanation of this matter is, that he was necessarily absent on business, and could not vote for it. But when a proposition is made to allow free negroes to vote for the House of Commons, and afterwards to allow them to vote for the Senate and House both, the General's business all seems to have centred in the Convention, and he there devoted his time and energies to putting free negroes on an equality with white men, and in some respects giving them the advantage of their white fellow citizens.

On page 22 of the Journal of the Convention it will be found that a proposition substantially the same as article 1, section 3, paragraph 3, of our amended constitution, was made in these words, "that free negroes and mulattoes within four degrees inclusive be deprived of the privilege of voting for members of the Senate and House of Commons in this State." Mr. Morehead moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "that," and inserting "all free negroes and mulattoes within the fourth degree shall be excluded from voting for members of the Senate. That all free negroes and mulattoes of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and possessed of a free hold within the same county of the value of —— dollars for six months next before and at the day of election, and shall not have been convicted of any infamous crime or offence *shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons.*" For this amendment of Mr. Morehead's Gen. Dockery voted; and then when the question was put on the Resolution "that free negroes and mulattoes within four degrees inclusive, be deprived of the privilege of voting for members of the Senate and House of Commons in this State," *Gen. Dockery voted against it.*

Again, the Journal at page 73, tells us that "The Convention took up for its second reading the Article abrogating the right of free negroes and mulattoes to vote for members of the Legislature. Mr. Fisher moved to amend the article by adding thereto as follows: "Unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters, such free negroes or mulattoes, for one year next preceding any election, shall have owned and possessed at least fifty acres of land in fee, of the value of not less than one hundred dollars, unincumbered by mortgage or otherwise, and shall never have been convicted of any infamous offence." Mr. Dockery moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "*at least fifty acres in fee,*" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "*real estate*;" and by striking out "*one hundred*" and inserting "*two hundred and fifty.*" On General Dockery's motion to strike out as proposed above, the Convention voted him down. The question then recurring on Mr. Fisher's amendment, as above stated, Dockery voted against it, because it was not sufficiently liberal to his free negro friends.

Mr. Gaston then proposed the following amendment: "Unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters he (the free negro) shall, for one year next preceding any election have owned and possessed property, real or personal, or both, of the clear value of five hundred dollars over and above all incumbrances, charges and debts. Nor shall any free negro, mulatto, or person of mixed blood, as aforesaid, be permitted to vote at any election who shall have been convicted of any infamous offence." *For this proposition Gen. Dockery also voted.*

It will thus be perceived what sort of a candidate the whig party have put before the people. A man who is in favor of extending greater privileges to free negroes than that class exercise in *any Abolition State.* Almost all the free States have excluded free negroes from voting, and some have prohibited them from coming into their limits, yet the whig party of North Carolina have selected as their strongest man Gen. Dockery, whose course in the Convention shows very plainly that he thinks a free negro ought to exercise all the privileges that a white man does. We should like to know how the thousands of poor white men in the State who do not own fifty acres of land to entitle them to vote in the Senate, would feel to come up to the ballot box and be thrust aside by one of Gen. Dockery's funky, greasy, buck negroes, with his two hundred and fifty dollars worth of real estate. The General, on this negro equality platform, if he could have carried it out, would run very well in the mines in Burke and McDowell, for there are a great many worthless and trifling free negroes there who would stick to him like a brother on account of his friendship for them in the Convention. *Ashe. News.*

LET IT BE REMEMBERED that at Carthage, on the 12th inst., Gen. Dockery, in response to a question put to him by Mr. Bragg, admitted that there was *no probability of getting any portion of the public lands for North Carolina.* Now we understand that in the Eastern portion of the State Gen. D. urged as an objection to the democratic policy, that the State going largely into internal improvements, it would be necessary, if the democrats held the reins of the State Government, to raise an immense sum of money annually, $700,000, to pay the debt which it would be necessary to contract in order to extend the Central Railroad East and West. If, however, the whig party were in power, *their* plan was to get enough by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands to pay the interest on the debt.

But if there be no probability of getting the public lands, as Gen. D. admits, how will he and his party pay off this enormous debt which they propose to incur? Will they not be compelled, just as the democrats would be, to look to taxation and the dividends on the State's stock in works of internal improvements, for the means of meeting this annual expenditure? What then are we to think of this hobby of distribution? It is by their own admission an *impracticable scheme? Their advocacy of it is not based upon any hope of its success, but upon the hope of catching votes.* Let the people note this thing—let them understand and know the duplicity of the whig tactics. That is all we desire upon this subject. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES. There is but one thing endangers the success of the Democratic party in electing a majority in the next Legislature, and that is the running of too many candidates in the counties undoubtedly Democratic, thereby permitting Whigs, who are always on the watch for such advantages, to slip in on minorities. In counties where the contest is close, prudence will prevent the running of too many candidates; but where there are large majorities, there are apt to be several aspirants, and defeat may be found in over-confidence.

In view of the importance of the next Legislature, we hope all personal aspirations will be sacrificed for the sake of principles, and that only as many candidates will be run as can be elected. Where differences cannot be otherwise reconciled, let Conventions be held and nominations made, and then let the party rally to these nominees and elect them. Organization stands next to principles in importance, and both are neccessary to success. How will three or four or half a dozen candidates feel, after the election, to find themselves all left at home, and a Whig elected by dissensions in their ranks, caused by too many aspirants? We trust that such calamities will be avoided. Let our motto continue to be, "Principles, not men," and our success is certain.
Salisbury Banner.

THE CROPS. We have seldom, if ever, known a more unfavorable Spring, so far, for the planter, than the present one. His prospect is now certainly gloomy. This we know to be the case from personal observation throughout the middle part of the State. It is certain there will not be half the usual quantity of Wheat raised this year. We know many good planters that will not even make seed. The present dry weather also threatens to cut off the Oat crop. Planters, generally, have had to plant their Corn and Cotton the second time, and seed scarce. Good stands not generally obtained. A late and favorable fall can alone improve the prospect.
Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.

A RUSSIAN ARMED SCHOONER, with eight guns, was at Rio on the 17th of March, bound to the Pacific, to join two Russian frigates now there. It is supposed she is a privateer. Her officers had visited the U. S. Revenue Cutter Jos. Davis, at Rio, bound to San Francisco.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The idea of a Convention to amend our State Constitution originated with those who desired an alteration in the basis of representation. This assertion is no guess work—neither is it an inference drawn from any particular actions; for it is a fact based upon the open expressions of its originators, who boldly and unequivocally avowed their purpose.

Previous to the session of the Legislature of 1850-51, there had been little or nothing said about a Convention. Gov. Reid had advocated Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and he had been triumphantly elected. The Democratic party had advocated it by the same mode, and it was in the ascendency. The Free Suffrage bill had passed its second reading in the House before a Convention seems to have been seriously contemplated. Then a meeting was held, and after a hasty conception, brought forth the Western Address, taking ground for a Convention, and denouncing the present basis as 'tyrannical.' From that day to the assembling of the recent Whig sanhedrim at Raleigh, the advocates of a Convention have been the advocates of a change in the basis. But the movement grew weaker and weaker, and the aforesaid Whig sanhedrim, with infanticidal hands, crushed the last remnant of vitality out of their own little sickly bantling. They tell the people that they may have a Convention, but that they have not sense enough to know what they should do therein, and must therefore receive orders from the Legislature. It is an insult to the people—a humbug—a sepulchre full of rottenness within, and without the attraction of even being whitened without. It is the last resort of demagoguism grown desperate beyond the point of discretion.

We have never desired to alter our basis of representation. Were it a question now mooted for the first time, we might prefer some other basis. Our State is long and narrow, extending from the sea coast beyond the mountains, over 600 miles in length. The interests of the Eastern and Western sections are, in many respects, different, and there is but little intercourse between them. Hence jealousies have sprung up between them, nursed and nourished by petty politicians for their own base ends. The present basis was adopted as a compromise, and as such we desire to preserve it. The East now has a majority in the Senate, but the West has a majority in the House of Commons. The soonest, and the *only* way to effect a change in the basis is to extend our system of internal improvements through the West, whereby our property will be increased in value, with a corresponding increase in the amount of taxes we pay, and in this way, and in this alone, power will steal from the East to the West, and equalize any seeming inequalities that now exist.

What then is a Convention for? The advocates for it refuse to tell us. Is it for the people to do as they please in? No, no; the Legislature must step in and say, so far you may come, and no farther. If it meets will not the basis be discussed? Will not the power of the Legislature to restrict it be discussed? Will not the whole Constitution, in all its particulars, be discussed? And how long will it take to do all this? What will be the expense? Remember the Virginia Convention, which sat eight months and cost the State over one hundred thousand dollars. Remember it, and profit by the example. Shun the snare in which she was caught. Elect men to the Legislature that will give you Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, for it can be obtained in no other way. Will any Eastern Whig candidate for the Legislature plant himself upon the platform of the Whig Convention? We shall see. In Chowan and one or two other counties they repudiate it. We have not yet heard of any embracing it. *Salisbury Banner.*

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

We take the liberty of making the following extracts from letters received within a few days past. A friend in Cabarrus writes:

"Enclosed is $2, my subscription to the Banner. I had calculated to come and see you at the muster last Saturday, but owing to circumstances could not, as there was a *little Democrat* came to my house. I call him Thomas, after Mr. Bragg, of course. If the Whigs don't get the smallest majority in Cabarrus next August that they ever got, I will give it up that I don't know anything about it. Hurra for Bragg! There were four more little Democrats came in my neighborhood last week. Send on the Banner, and hurra for Bragg!"

A *Whig* friend in Rutherford County writes:

"In regard to the candidates tor Governor, Dockery is *no go, certain.* Thomas L. Clingman is stronger here than he has ever been before, I think, and it will be a waste of time to try to beat him in this District hereafter."

A friend in Guilford writes:

"Please forward me ten copies of your Campaign Barner. We think to give Bragg a full vote in this county. A number of young men, and some old ones that have heretofore voted the Whig ticket, have renounced Whiggery and declared for Bragg. Mark it, old Guilford will in future sing a very different tune from that of 10 to 15 hundred majority for the Whigs."

A friend in Davidson writes:

"I send you *twelve* names for the second volume of the Banner, and the money. Some are, or have heretofore been, Whigs; but all are now for Bragg. Hurra for Bragg."

Such are the voices that are coming up to us from all parts of the State. 10,000 majority for Bragg!
Salisbury Banner.

DOCKERY IN 1835 AND 1854. In the accounts of Gen. Dockery's speeches in the East, which we have seen in Whig papers, the General is represented as denouncing the plan of amending the constitution by Legislative enactment, as anti-Republican and wrong. He declared at Newbern that he was opposed to any such anti-Republican mode of amending the constitution. That as the constitution was an instrument emanating from the people it was too sacred to be touched only by the people.

Gen. Dockery has, perhaps, forgotten in his new zeal for conventions that he is responsible for inserting this anti-Republican feature in the constitution. Those of our readers who have a copy of the Journal of the Convention of 1835, will find on page 102, of that precious little volume, that Gen. Dockery voted for incorporating into the constitution the plan of amending that instrument by Legislative enactment. Does it become the General now to denounce the work of his own hands in 1835 as anti-Republican? Take care General, if you go on in this way you will demolish yourself before Bragg can open his batteries on you. *Asheville News.*

HOW WAS FREE SUFFRAGE DEFEATED? Gen. Dockery, in his speech at Fayetteville on the 10th inst., charged the defeat of Free Suffrage in the last Legislature to the democratic party; for, said he, they elevated to the Speakership of the Senate Mr. Edwards of Warren, who was known to be hostile to the measure—the Speakership was a position which gives its occupant great influence, amounting to something like a dozen votes—if Mr. Edwards had voted for Free Suffrage at the last session of the Legislature it would have been carried. Hence he argued that the democratic party was responsible for its defeat. When Mr. Bragg come to reply, however, he showed that every democratic member of the Senate, except Mr. Edwards, voted for the measure, whereas there were some 16 whig senators who voted AGAINST it. Now, said Mr. B., if the position of Speaker gave Mr. Edwards so much influence, pray upon whom was this influence exerted? Certainly not upon the other democrats, for they all voted FOR the measure. If exerted at all it must have been upon the whigs, sixteen of whom voted against Free Suffrage. *Fay. Carolinian.*

The whig papers have a good deal to say of late on the subject of "renegade whigs" who have gone ever to democracy. Have they reflected that with equal propriety his "satanic majesty" might anathematise all good christians as being renegade sinners? The door is still open to all who, having been converted from errors of whiggery, seek admittance into the democratic fold. We have not yet "quit taking in" by upwards of considerable, and we shou d not be surprised if the result of the ensuing gubernatorial campaign should show a very decided accession to the number of converted whigs. *Ibid.*

"Not a Single Jew Requiring Temporary Relief." Such is the report of the Missionaries and Colporteurs appointed by the New York Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews in that city.

For the Standard.

At a meeting of Delegates from the Counties of Martin and Washington, held in the town of Plymouth, N. C. on Tuesday 16th of May, to nominate a suitable person to represent said Counties in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, on motion of S. W. Watts, Esq. of Martin, Joseph C. Norcom, Esq. was called to the Chair and G. J. Cherry appointed Secretary.

On motion of S. W. Watts, the following gentlemen from Martin were invited to take seats in the Convention. Lawrence Johnson and Jos. G. Carraway, Esq's.

On motion of Capt. M. Bower, of Washington county, the following gentlemen from Washington county were invited to take seats in the Convention, Dr. B. F. Fessenden, M. Tatem and Charles Phelps.

The list of Delegates were then called and the following gentlemen appeared:

From Martin—A. S. Coffield, W. R. W. Sherrod, L. Johnson, J. G. Carraway, W. W. Ward, J. Short, S. W. Watts.

From Washington—G. J. Cherry, M. Tatem, J. S. Norman, C. Phelps, A. S. Chesson, W. W. Swanner, M. Bowen, W. Harrison, J. D. Brabble, T. H. Turner, R. D. McNair, J. Blunt, J. C. Norcom, W. R. Marriner, J. J. Red, R. Peacock, J. F. Blunt, J. Newbury, James E. Rhodes, J. L. Swain, and B. B. Phelps.

It was then moved by S. W. Watts that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Adopted.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following Committee, L. Johnson, S. W. Watts, M. Bowen, C. Phelps and J. Blunt.

The committee retired for a few minutes, and on return reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved first, That we most cordially approve of the principles as expressed in the resolutions of the late Democratic State Convention—that we receive them as our platform in the present canvass.

2nd. That we are highly gratified at the selection of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton county, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

3rd. That having confidence in the ability and principles of Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of the counties of Martin and Washington as a suitable person to represent the said counties in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

4th. That we approve the veto message of President Pierce upon the land distribution bill, called the Indigent Insane Land Bill.

On motion of A. H. Coffield, Esq. a committee of three were appointed to inform the Hon. Asa Biggs of his nomination, and request his acceptance. Committee—A. H. Coffield, W. R. W. Sherrod, and J. S. Norman—to which committee the chairman was added.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Raleigh Standard, and request the Democratic Pioneer to copy.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and the Convention adjourned *sine die.* J. C. NORCOM, *Ch'n.*
G. J. CHERRY, *Sec'y.*

THE WARFARE UPON SENATOR DOUGLAS. Every man who has risen to eminence as a statesman has been forced to go through the fiery furnace of malignant vituperation and unscrupulous calumny. Those who can endure such an ordeal are fully compensated for their trials and sacrifices in the abiding gratitude and unshaken confidence of their countrymen. Senator Douglas is at this time the special mark at which the whole brood of slanderers are aiming their envenomed assaults. He has taken the lead in a great measure, which threatens fanaticism with virtual annihilation; and with all the recklessness and vindictiveness of desperation, the war is waged not only against the measure, but against the private character of Judge Douglas. It is this latter feature in the crusade against him which calls for special notice. It was commenced by the conspirators in Congress, who appealed to the clergy to give to their work of defamation the white washing influence of the clerical endorsement. Judge Douglas has nobly and triumphantly met and rebuked his assailants, and he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that his vindication is regarded as complete by the patriotic judgment of the country. Baffled in their efforts to affect his private character by calumnious insinuations against his motives and his habits of life, some of his enemies have sought to return to the days of his boyhood for materials of attack. We observe in a whig print in Wisconsin a paragraph in regard to the character of Judge Douglas whilst a schoolboy, which is too revolting in its infamous slanders to be quoted even for refutation. But this will prove to be the most unfortunate movement of his enemies for the success of their warfare. In answer to the charges of the paragraph to which we allude, an early associate of Judge Dougals comes forward promptly through the Milwaukie Morning News, and makes a vindication which will recoil upon the slanderers. He gives the following interesting sketch of the early life of Senator Douglas. He says: [*Wash. Union.*

"I resided in the neighborhood of Stephen A. Douglas, in the county of Ontario, New York, while he was in his youth, from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. I knew him well while he was a scholar at the Canandaigua Academy, was a member of a debating society with him, and during my first year of practice he was a student-at-law in my office. *He was universally esteemed as a quiet, studious, and exemplary young man.*

He was remarkable only for energy of character, firmness of purpose, and a soundness of understanding beyond his years. Having lost his father when about 17 years old, he quit the trade of a *wagonmaker*, for which he had been designed, procured his small patrimony (only about $400) to be placed at his command, and with scrupulous economy, devoted himself to study until the entire fund was exhausted. Then, with characteristic resolution, without fortune or friends, he embarked for the Far West, selected a home in Illinois, taught school, finished his law studies, and, from that period, made his *private life public history.* His onward and upward career from the beginning has been marked by every feature which should excite the emulation of youth and command the respect of age. Around the home of his aged mother—to whom he has been proverbially kind, filial, and generous—his name is cherished and honored, more for the virtues of the man than the honors and talents of the senator.

Mr. Douglas may have his political errors; but let those who differ with him oppose his measures and assail his doctrines. I have been reluctantly induced to make this statement, not less as a tribute to the truth than as a reproof to that unenviable littleness which seizes ruthlessly upon private character, and attempts to destroy that when it fails to defeat the elevation or overthrow the arguments of a statesman.

Yours, &c., L. H."

CASWELL SUPERIOR COURT. The trial of Joseph Williams for the murder of his father Francis Williams has been removed to the County of Person, and will come off during the next week, as the court will commence on Monday. Much interest has been felt in the trial of this cause, so that an unusually large number of persons, was at Yanceyville on Tuesday; but owing to the voluminousness of the testimony and delay in getting many of the witnesses from Virginia, the Solicitor was unable to lay the indictment before the Grand jury, earlier than Wednesday. They returned a true bill on the same day against Williams, and the negro charged as accessory to the late murder. The prisoners were brought into the court room, and after the reading of the indictment severaly pleaded "not guilty." The counsel for Joseph Williams then offered his affidavit for the removal of the cause and upon the suggestion of the Solicitor for the State, the county of Person was selected by Judge Manly. Williams was dressed with great care, and exhibited no sign of sadness, anxiety or excitement. His counsel are Messrs. Morehead, Hill and McGehee, and he will be prosecuted by Gen. Jones, Solicitor, and Edwin G. Reade, Esq. *Danville Republican.*

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. This body has passed a resolution to elect three additional Bishops. The Book Concern, which it has been resolved to establish, is to consist of a publishing house, and a manufacturing establishment of books in connection with said house, with the privilige of publishing works at some other manufactory when it can done cheaper.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Bragg and Dockery will address the people at the following times and places:

Pittsborough, Chatham, Thursday, May 25.
Graham, Alamance, Saturday, May 27.
Hillsborough, Monday, May 29.
Raleigh, Wednesday, May 31.
Brassfield's, Granville, Friday, June 2.
Oxford, Granville, Saturday, June 3.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The attempt by a portion of the Whig press of this State to use the question of internal improvements for party purposes, devolves upon us the duty of exhibiting the facts as they really are, and of showing the high and just ground occupied on the subject by the Democrats of the State and their candidate for Governor.

In 1836 the government of the State passed into the hands of the Whig leaders, and they continued to hold it—if we except the Legislature of 1842, which was Democratic—up to 1851. During this period various schemes of internal improvement were brought forward, and some of them were established; and they were controlled by Whig policy and Whig men. Originally, the people of both parties were, as they are now, and as every enlightened people must be, in favor of such prudent legislation as would result in bringing out our resources and in building up markets within our own borders; and plans for improvement had the hearty support of leading Democrats as well as leading Whigs. After a time, however, it became apparent that the system of improvements which had been established was not well managed—that abuses had crept into it—that favoritism and party spirit prevailed in its administration—that sectionalism marred it, as it has so often marred whatever Whig leaders have done or attempted to do in State affairs; and under these circumstances Democrats spoke out in strong terms, not against internal improvements, but against those things under Whig rule to which we have just referred. The people became impatient of Whig blunders and abuses in this respect; they saw a party in power not competent, as it professed to be competent, to manage by and of itself a system of internal improvements—a party which mismanaged those works which had been committed to it, and feared to undertake new ones lest it should incur the responsibility of raising the taxes on the people. In proof of this latter assertion, it is well known that the same party—in order to avoid a showing of the indebtedness they had brought upon the State, when they had so little to exhibit as the result of this indebtedness—resorted session after session to the School Fund for supplies of money, until fears began to be entertained by the friends of Common Schools that a large portion or all of this fund would be ultimately absorbed by the State Treasury.

Matters were in this condition in 1848, when the Central Railroad bill, the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road bill, and the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bill were passed. Parties were balanced in that Assembly—the decline of Whig power, as wielded by Whig leaders, was followed by measures of vast moment for good to the present age and to posterity. The eloquent voice of Dobbin was heard in the Commons in favor of all these measures, and was largely instrumental in their passage; while in the Senate the Central Railroad bill was saved by the casting vote of a Democratic Speaker. This press also was not wanting on the occasion, but went for all these measures, as well as for measures for relief to the Wilmington Road, with all the earnestness and ability the Editor could command. Here, then, was an era of good feeling and of common hope for the State. The active and leading men of both parties were either for these works, or acquiesced cheerfully in the policy which was to foster and complete them; and the people required, in every campaign for Governor from that time to the present, that the question of internal improvements should be kept out of the arena of party strife. This we have studiously sought to do, but the Whig press, the Raleigh Register especially, will, it seems, have it otherwise.

Gov. Reid was elected. The various works of internal improvement have gone forward as rapidly under his administration as it was possible in the nature of things they could; and to sum up the whole matter in a few words, the Democrats have shown themselves competent to lead in this matter, and under their auspices the State has done more in four years to develope her resources of all kinds, than had been done during fourteen years of Whig rule. These are stubborn facts. We regret to have to bring them forward, because they savor of party, and we desire now as heretofore to keep this question out of party strifes; but we are acting in self-defence, and the blame, if any there be, must fall upon the Whig press and not on us.

The following is the Resolution of the late Democratic State Convention on the subject of internal improvements:

"*Resolved*, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow."

This Resolution was unanimously adopted. It has the cordial approval of Mr. Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It embodies his views on this subject, and his action as Governor will be in accordance with it. And is it not, under the circumstances, a wise and just declaration of principle and opinion? Whig Editors say it is not strong enough. How much stronger would they have it? Could they go beyond an "earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed"? Is that weak language? Far from it; it is the ardent wish, the sincere hope that the State may go forward in the career of improvement; and the Resolution then points out the means for attaining this desirable result. It declares that further aid should be given, if necessary, to works already undertaken, and that these works ought to be extended; and the only limit set to the amount of this aid and to appropriations for extensions, is "a just regard for the interest of the people," and a prudent reference to the "means and resources of the State." Why, what do these Whig Editors require? Would they have the Legislature disregard the interests of the people, *or invoke the State beyond her means and resources?* Would they have Mr. Bragg take this ground, and so suggest and recommend to the Assembly as Governor? They must either mean this, or their objections to the Resolution are founded solely in party feeling. This journal has been and will continue to be the advocate of internal improvements; and we are in favor of completing the present works, and of extending the North Carolina Railroad eastward to Beaufort and westward to some point on the Tennessee line; and this Resolution embodies all we could desire on the subject. We stand upon it; and we declare our settled conviction, after a careful examination of the two Resolutions, *that it is a better and a safer Resolution every way for the cause of internal improvements than the Whig Resolution.* The Whig Resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a liberal system of internal improvement on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Road, east and west, to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature."

Now, what does this amount to? Why, simply that the Whig Convention was in favor, as every one is, of a liberal system of internal improvements; and it "recommends" the extension east and west to the "favorable consideration of the next Legislature." Who cannot do that? As a matter of the commonest courtesy, any one—even one opposed to internal improvements—could recommend a work to the "favorable consideration" of the Assembly. There can be no harm and no risk, probably, in *considering.* Now mark the difference: The Democrats boldly take the ground that it would be politic and proper for the Legislature to complete the works now in progress and to extend the same, which extension of course refers to and includes the lines to Beaufort east and Tennessee west; whereas, the Whig Resolution merely "recommends" these extensions to "the favorable consideration of the Legislature." The former is direct, positive, unequivocal; the latter is reserved, evasive, and equivocal. Is it not so? And yet with such a Resolution, and with Mr. Bragg standing on it, Whig presses have the assurance to charge the Democrats and to charge him with being opposed to internal improvements. Mr. Bragg is in favor of these works, but he is not prepared to lose sight of the means and the ability of the people to construct and pay for them. He would prefer no doubt to see the present works finished, and new ones begun and carried on, in the same spirit of economy and prudence which would characterize an enlightened farmer in having work done on his own plantation; and the fact that he looks carefully to the resources of the State, and to her means for preserving her credit unimpaired while engaged in making these improvements and afterwards, affords the strongest proof that he is in earnest in his advocacy of them. Were he to talk and act otherwise—were he to speak as lightly of expending millions as thousands, and at the same time rely for these millions upon the bounty of the federal government, he might well be suspected either as wanting that sound common sense and sagacity so essential in a statesman, or as disposed to deceive the people by making promises not likely to be performed. But Thomas Bragg is no such man. What he says he will stand to. He feels that these works ought to be done, but he knows they will cost a large amount of money, and that this money must be raised by taxes on the people of the State; hence he is in favor of prudence and economy in every step which may be taken in this matter. Who will condemn him for this? Does he not, on the contrary, deserve credit for it?

It is also charged by these Whig presses, on the authority of a statement of Gen. Dockery, that Mr. Bragg said at Edenton he was opposed to borrowing money for purposes of internal improvements. Such a statement is so absurd as to carry its refutation with it, and we are surprised than any man of sense should listen to it for a moment. Mr. Bragg never said, never thought of saying any such thing. He knows, as we all know, that the State, if she prosecutes the system, *must* borrow money, for she is borrowing now for that purpose, and the annual taxes will not more than support the government and pay the interest on her debt.

North Carolina Whiggery must indeed be in a deplorable condition when one of its main issues is an attempt to make capital out of internal improvements, a subject equally important to us all, and in the success of which men of all parties are so deeply interested.

Let it be borne in mind that the State has prospered beyond example under the Democratic administration of David S. Reid; and that Thomas Bragg, if elected, will tread in his footsteps. With such men at the helm of State all interests will not only be safe, but the career of our people will be onward and upward in the path of improvement. The east and the west will be linked together with bars of iron—the mountains will speak to the sea, and the sea will shout back again from the fullness of the rich commerce borne upon its waves. Democracy—*progressive* Democracy, if you will have it so, will do this; and Thomas Bragg is the man already chosen in the popular mind to execute the work.

WASHINGTON AND MARTIN. The Hon. Asa Biggs has been nominated as the Democratic caddidate for the Senate in this District. We trust that Col. Biggs will make the necessary sacrifice, and accept the nomination. His services in the next Assembly would be most important and valuable both to his party and to the State.

WEATHER AND CROPS. We have recently had in this region a copious rain, and the weather is fine for growing crops of all kinds. The wheat generally looks well, and corn is taking a rapid start. We advise our farming friends to make all the corn and wheat they can, as there will no doubt be a demand for them at good prices.

THE ECLIPSE. We remind our readers that the sun will be almost totally eclipsed on Friday next. Look out! View the sun through a piece of smoked glass, and it will not injure your eyes.

☞ We copy the following spirited article from the Goldsboro' Republican:

"NO CHANCE FOR THE GENERAL. It is useless for our whig friends to attempt to humbug the people into the belief that there is any chance of electing Gen. Dockery. They say he is their strong man; the same cry was raised two years ago, about Judge Kerr. Every whig paper was full of encomiums upon his character; such a talented man never was before known! His eloquence was unprecedented and there was no doubt of his election; but some how or other they made a miscalculation, and the great Kerr was defeated; and now they are "kicking up a dust" about Dockery. They tell us of his "decision of character and strength of intellect." In these matters the people are able to judge; if the general is anything extra, the fact has never been ascertained.

"But it matters not whom they choose for their leader; for, though possessing all the talent and worth that is ascribed to him, his election is simply impossible. The State is democratic, and the majority of the democratic party is "principles not men." We are endeavoring to promote and carry into effect the great principles upon which the party is based; and if coming events cast their shadows before them, it needs no spirit of prophecy to announce that the day is not far distant when they will not be a sufficient quantity of whigs left to have any weight in either state or national politics; the principles which they now advocate will not only have died, but been intered in a funeral pile of oblivion.

"We are told by our whig friends that North Carolina is not democratic. We should like to see them set to work to prove this. Did we not elect a democratic governor two years ago? Yes, and as sure as the first Thursday in the month of August comes, just so certainly will the democratic party be able to console themselves with the assurance that victory has crowned their efforts in the present campaign. Mark it! Meantime, let us be up and stirring in the glorious cause for which our ancestors bled, and which is both our duty and interest to uphold."

HON. HARRY HIBBARD.

Among all the statesmen of the New England States we know of no one who is firmer in the right, or truer to the Constitutional rights of the States than Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire. He is *always* reliable, and when the storm of faction and fanaticism roars loudest his voice is heard above it in behalf of truth and justice. New Hampshire may well honor and be proud of such a son. We cordially endorse the following notice of his recent Speech, by the Nashua Gazette:

"*Speech of the Hon. H. Hibbard.* The Speech of this gentleman in favor of the Nebraska bill was a fine effort, and highly honorable to himself and the State from which he hails. We did not receive a copy of it in season for this week's paper, but shall publish it at full length next week.

We understand that Mr. Hibbard has attained a high position in public estimation at Washington. Faithful to the principles of the democratic party, steadfast and unwavering in his adherence to its organization, he is faithfully carrying out the will of his constituents, and will receive the highest reward a public servant can receive—the approbation of the people. Mr. Hibbard's whole congressional career proves him to be a man upon whom his party can rely in all emergencies, who is well grounded in the democratic faith, and will fearlessly follow where its principles lead. You find no truckling to free-soil fanaticism in him, in order to secure future support. His whole political course has been consistent and unwavering as the needle to the pole, and has met the hearty approval of the people of New Hampshire."

NASH COUNTY.

We learn that Dr. John H. Drake is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Nash, without opposition. Dr. Drake is a long-tried and most faithful public servant—a sound Democrat, and a gentleman of decided ability.

The candidates in the Commons are, Col. John W. Bryant, the former member, and L. N. B. Battle, Esq., both Democrats. It is due to Col. Bryant, as a matter of simple justice to state, that he discharged his duties faithfully during the last session of the Assembly.

☞ We learn that Mr. Bragg has satisfied every friend of internal improvements in the Cape Fear region, that Gen. Dockery had either misunderstood or misrepresented what he said on the subject of Edenton. He has received a certificate from several gentlemen of Edenton of both parties and of the highest character that he, Mr. Bragg, had expressed himself in favor of the extensions East and West, and of his being willing to go as far in the cause of internal improvements as the resources of the State would allow, so as not to impair her credit. This statement, we learn, will appear soon in due form in the Wilmington Journal.

MECKLENBURG. The Democratic nominations in Mecklenburg for the Legislature are as follows: Senate, Capt. John Walker; for the Commons, William R. Myers and William Black. This is a strong ticket, and must prove highly acceptable to the Democracy of Mecklenburg. We are especially gratified that that sterling and inflexible Democrat and useful public servant, Capt. John Walker, has consented again to take his seat in the Senate.

☞ The Salem Press says: "Rev. G. M. Everhart will resign his Professorship of Germanton Masonic Institute, at the close of the present session, he having accepted of the Presidency of Bascom Female Institute in Huntsville Alabama. Mr. Everhart is a ripe and thorough scholar, and experienced as a teacher, under whose administration the Masonic Institute at Germanton has signally flourished."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ALAMANCE, May 17, 1854.

"Some of the Whigs are not satisfied with Dockery. I heard a leading one say that if he voted it would not be because he wanted the General elected, but to defeat a Democrat. I have heard others say he was a beaten man. We are well pleased with Bragg's nomination, and hope soon to hear him."

WAKE COUNTY. Mr. Hunter, we are gratified to learn, has accepted the nomination for the Commons. This completes the ticket, which is one of the strongest ever nominated in Wake County. If our Democratic friends are true to themselves and their cause, there can be no difficulty in electing it.

☞ The Annual Commencement at Chapel Hill will take place on Thursday the 1st of June. The sermon before the graduating class will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, of Halifax, and the annual address before the two Societies will be delivered by Hon. A. V. Brown, of Tennessee.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. W. T. Faircloth will deliver an Address before the students of Pleasant Grove Male Academy, Wake, on Thursday, June 1st, at three o'clock, P. M. His Address will be preceded by declamation by students of the institution.

☞ We learn that the recent County Court of Nash, in this State, was occupied but two days, and that the grand jury was discharged without finding a bill. This speaks well for the morals of that County.

☞ Mrs. Ives, wife of Rev. Dr. Ives, late Bishop of North Carolina, joined the Catholic Church in Rome, on Good Friday.

☞ James Montgomery, the poet, died recently at Sheffield, England, aged 82 years.

☞ We copy the following well-timed article from the Richmond Enquirer, with the remark that it applies with as much force to this State as to Virginia:

"THE PRINCIPLES OF THE VETO MESSAGE.

The veto of the Lunatic Land Bill has contributed more than all other causes to strengthen the Administration in the confidence of the country and in the affection of the Democratic party. As an instance of moral courage and devotion to duty on the part of the President, it did much to justify the admiration of his friends and to rebuke the imputations of his enemies. As a triumphant vindication of an essential principle of the Democratic platform, it did much to commend him to the confidence and gratitude of his party. Not that so much consequence was attached to the particular measure which he disapproved, but because he was understood, in *vetoing* the Lunatic Land Bill, to lay down principles which would apply with greater force to other and more mischievous schemes for the disposition of the public lands. The Democratic party saw, or thought they saw, in the message of the President, an unequivocal pledge, that all measures in *consimili casu* with the Lunatic Land Bill, would be equally repugnant to his principles and would meet the same fate. Hence the universal and emphatic commendation of the Message by the Democratic press.

An article in the Washington *Union* of the 10th, in so far as it tends to disturb the satisfaction with which the Message of the President is regarded, and to impair the confidence of the country in the strength of his convictions and the stability of his purpose, will be read by the friends of the Administration with unfeigned mortification and regret. The article in question was prepared with the utmost care, and with an evident purpose to accomplish its end in the most quiet and inoffensive way. Still its design is perfectly manifest, and that design is to rebuke the zeal of those confiding friends of the Administration, who anticipate a veto of the Homestead Bill from the tenor of the Message against granting lands for the support of the indigent insane. The *Union* protests against such a construction of that Message as will operate adversely to measures now before Congress—affirming that such construction would have the effect *to embarrass the future action of the President*. What is the meaning of this language? If it be the purpose of the President to follow out the principles of his Message to their logical conclusion, it would certainly not *embarrass* him to prepare the public mind for the veto of the Homestead bill. We confess, however, that if his purpose be otherwise, any application of the principles of his present Message to measures now before Congress, does contribute to *embarrass his future action*. In our judgment not the least salutary operation of the veto of the Lunatic Land Bill, is its effect in impairing the strength of similar measures pending in Congress; for, if the same fate awaits them, any debate upon them is but a barren consumption of time, and their passage through Congress only gives an unnecessary sanction to vicious principles. Besides, these frequent conflicts between the Executive and the Legislative departments of the government are to be deprecated, and it were better if they could be prevented by a clear and unequivocal declaration, in advance, of the purpose of the President.

We took the suggestion of the Whig press that there was nothing in the President's message to rebut the idea that he would sanction the Homestead bill, as the captious criticism of an enemy; but the following language from the *Union* would seem to justify the suspicions of the opposition press:

"To our mind it is rash to declare that because the President cannot approve a bill appropriating land for a purely eleemosynary purpose, he cannot approve one which grants his homestead to the hardy pioneer, or one which grants alternate sections of land for the construction of a rail road. Whilst there can be no reasonable ground for controversy, as to the principles on which the Constitution forbids the disposing of the public lands by way of donation for charities, there is much room for doubt as to whether the same principles stand in the way of a bill which, whilst it diminishes the aggregate quantity of the public lands, yet does not diminish their aggregate value. It may be contended, at least plausibly, that, whilst the grant in one case is without consideration, and is therefore necessarily a diminution of the common fund, in the other there is a valuable consideration for the grant; and hence that the common fund remains undiminished."

We would attach no importance to this paragraph, if it were not the prevalent impression that the *Union* sustains confidential relations to the Administration. In this view the language of the *Union* is significant, and is calculated to inflict great injury upon the Administration, at least in the State of Virginia. The Democracy of Virginia have not faltered in the midst of fearful defection; nor will they prove faithless to the Administration while the Administration is true to the principles of the party. But, we will not undertake to answer for the consequences of a general conviction that the President will not withhold his sanction from the Homestead Bill."

NEW YORK AND NORFOLK RAIL ROAD. The New York *Express* gives the route of the New York and Norfolk air line rail road;

This proposed road, we understand, will commence on the New Jersey shore, opposite to the Narrows; and run by nearly a straight line through West Jersey to Delaware Bay, after crossing which, (a distance of twelve miles,) it will extend down the Peninsular or *Eastern shore*, lying between the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay, to Cape Charles, opposite Norfolk. At that city, (which now bids fair to rise to the importance which its commercial position warrants,) it will connect with all the important roads through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to New Orleans, and the Mississippi river. It is also intended to form a part of improved routes to San Francisco by steamers from the South side of Florida across the Gulf of Mexico to the Isthmus.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY. We see that Senator Badger has brought to the attention of the State, the subject of a national Foundry, to be located on Deep River, in the coal region. Prof. Emmons, in a recent letter, urged this measure; and we doubt not the matter will be investigated. We trust it may be found expedient, and that the Foundry may be located there. *Rep. Ban.*

MONUMENT TO PROF. BUTLER. The Louisville Courier states that the various committees appointed to canvass the city and solicit subscriptions for a monument to Prof. Butler, and the assistance of his widow and child, are meeting with great success. There is a universal disposition among the citizens to contribute to this laudable object.

CUBA. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, under date of April 21st, says: "The more sensible men in this country admit that Cuba must, sooner or later, pass into the possession of the United States; but they admit it with a feeling of infinite bitterness and with a stubborn resolution that the change of owners shall occur as late as possible, and the prize be dearly bought by the conquerors."

LOOKING BELLIGERENT. The New Yorkers were reminded of the fixed fact that war exists in Europe, by the arrival of the Cunard steamship Africa, which came in port heavily armed, with port-holes opened, ready for an attack from the Russians. The Mirror hints that, during the present "state of war," passengers on the Atlantic ferry will find themselves safest under the American flag.

TENNESSEE. On Thursday the 25th day of this month, the election comes off for officers to fill the several judicial offices of the State. This is the first election of the kind in Tennessee. These elections only take place every six, eight and twelve years.

A street preacher, named Samuel C. Moses, secretary and accordeon player to the Angel Gabriel, was arrested, with a gang of disorderlies, on Sunday last, in the Park, at New York, for violate the peace of the Sabbath.

The saying "that there is more pleaure in giving than receiving" is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

The world is like a stubble-field—in which the greatest geese generally pick up most of the golden grain.

THE ECLIPSE.

An annular eclipse of the sun, as we have before observed, will occur on the 26th of the present month. The Boston Journal thus speaks of the matter:

"It will commence at thirty-three minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, and continue two hours and four minutes, or until about twenty-three minutes before 7 o'clock. So our readers will have to rise betimes to see it. In the eclipse the apparent diameter of the moon compared with that of the sun will be about as 18 to 19, and consequently some nine-tenths of the sun will be covered. The path of the eclipse will cross the Western part of the Atlantic ocean, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Upper Canada, Lake Superior, North-west and Washington Territories, and thence through the Southern edge of British America to the Pacific ocean. The central line of the eclipse will enter New England near Portsmouth, and its path will extend some sixty-two miles on either side. Boston will fall within its path. To those on the central line the sun will appear like a huge circle of light, the moon covering every part except a very narrow rim on the outside. In Boston the appearance will be much the same, only the ring of light will be wider on one side than on the other. The central path of the eclipse will be from Kittery, opposite Portsmouth, in a North-westerly direction, through the towns of Dover, Barrington, Pittsfield, Hill, Grafton and Lebanon. The eclipse will, however, be visible to a greater or less extent in all parts of North America, excepting Guntemala and the south-west part of Mexico. It will also be visible in Ireland, Greenland, Northern Russia, parts of Sweden and Norway, the eastern part of Asia, the West Indies, and in the northern countries of South America."

IS IT UNREPUBLICAN? Among the various shifts resorted to by the opponents of Free Suffrage to operate against that measure, is the declaration that the Legislative mode of amending the Constitution is unrepublican. Knowing that it could be affected by no other mode, they sought to prejudice the public mind against that mode, thereby indirectly opposing that which they dared not oppose directly. To hear some of them rail against this mode, one would think no other State in the Union had any provision for altering its Constitution by Legislative enactment; while the fact is nearly all of them have the same provision except in matter of detail. Some of them require merely majorities in two consecutive Legislatures, and some three-fifths, and some two-thirds, &c. We find that the following States all have provisions for amending their Constitutions by Legislative enactment, viz: Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas. Other States probably have the same provision, as we have not examined the Constitutions of them all.

It is a little remarkable that so many States should have incorporated an unrepublican feature in their Constitutions; and it is equally as remarkable that its unrepublican nature should have been just now discovered by a few politicians of North Carolina, who are opposed to the measure to which it is proposed to be applied. We can well understand how any act of the Legislature restricting the people in their sovereign capacity, is unrepublican; but how the exercise of a power by the Legislature, delegated by the people in their sovereign capacity, is unrepublican, is a little more than we can understand. Perhaps some of our Whig brethren can enlighten us. *Republican Banner.*

Yes, Gen. Dockery himself voted for the Legislative mode in Convention, and we suppose like other Whig leaders will denounce it as anti-Republican.

The debate on the Nebraska bill is exhausted; but is going on to fill up the time till to-morrow, 12 m. Messrs. Dean, Wheeler and Mike Walsh all spoke to-day, the former two against the bill, and the latter for it. While Mr. Walsh was speaking, a crowd of the most distinguished Senators came into the House to hear him, and the attention of the House was once more riveted on the orator. Mr. W. made some excellent hits, and finished by drawing a truthful parallel between the white and black slaves, North and South, respectively, which was quite touching.

Statements have been made and published in the Northern papers that propositions have been made by a leading Hard to Judge Douglas to obtain his consent to a substitute for the Nebraska bill, now under consideration, in the form of a bill drawn after the model of the Eutah bill of 1850. I am authorized to contradict the rumor. Judge Douglas and the friends of Nebraska have consented to no such arrangement. They are resolved to stand or fall with Mr. Richardson's substitute, which is the Senate bill *minus* the Clayton amendment. That bill is bound to pass on Monday or Tuesday next, at furthest.
Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.

FATAL EXPLOSION. It is our painful duty to announce that an explosion of powder took place at the Hopewell Copper Mine, in this county, on Wednesday the 10th instant, by which two men lost their lives, and another severely, if not fatally injured. The two first were Marshall McKoy, the Superintendent of the mining operations, and Captain Varker, late of Greensboro, N. C., and the last a Dutchman, whose name we have not learned. Mr. McKoy was a worthy and highly esteemed citizen of Mecklenburg county, and leaves a disconsolate wife and nine children to mourn his sudden death. Captain Varker was also much esteemed by his new friends and neighbors, and leaves a wife and six children to deplore his untimely end. The catastrophe is said to have happened in the following manner:

The three were in the Counting Room, where there were four kegs of powder, one of which had been opened, and was left uncovered, when the Dutchman, and only survivor of the three, in attempting to hang up a drawing knife, which he had been using, dropped from his pipe a coal of fire, which fell into the open keg of powder. He, however, denies that he had any fire in his pipe, and says that there was powder on the floor, which was ignited by the friction of his feet upon the floor, though the other two, it is alleged, said before they died that they saw the fire drop from the pipe. The Dutchman is still very low, and expresses the wish that he may not survive, after having unfortunately caused the death of his two friends. *Charlotte Whig.*

NIAGARA FALLS A NONENTITY. It is very surprising, says a late writer, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are in the United States, and scarcely known to the best-informed of our geographers and naturalists; the one is a beautiful fall in Franklin, Habersham county, Georgia; the other, a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina. They are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography, but not as they merit. The Tuccoa fall is much higher than the Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and, when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect seen at Niagara illustrates the spray of Tuccoa. The table mountain in Pendleton district is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle who never had the curiosity to visit it. It is now visited by curious travellers, and sometimes by man of science.
Washington Union.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE. A distressing and frightful accident occurred on Monday, about 1 o'clock, at the Black Heath coal mines, in Chesterfield county, Va., about twelve miles from Richmond, which resulted in the instant death of twenty-two white laborers engaged at work in the mines. The explosion was occasioned by the igniting of the gas which usually exists in coal pits. There were twenty-three men in the mines at the time, only one of whom was taken out a live, and he is dreadfully burnt and bruised. Four mules employed in the pit were also killed. The mines are owned and worked by an English Company. The pit is 625 feet deep, and explosions have occurred in it two or three times before.

THE HIGHEST PRICE YET! The round sum of $1 65 per pushel was paid at the mills in this city, Saturday afternoon, says the Milwaukie Sentinel, for a load of choice white winter wheat. It will pay to raise it at these figures.

THE EUROPA ARRIVED.

Later from Europe—Triumphant Success of Turkish Arms—The Russians Completely Routed!

NEW YORK, May 19. The Europa arrived at her wharf to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 6th.

MARKETS. Flour declined 6d. to 1s. during the week. Cotton declined to an eighth to 3-16th. Sales of the week, 34,000 bales. Wheat firm. Corn 38s.

Consols 87¼.

Denniston's circular reports Canal Flour at 36s. a 36s. 6d. Baltimore 36s. 6d. to 37. White Wheat 12s. 4d. White Corn 36s. to 38s. Yellow 37s. to 39.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Russians had been defeated on the Danube by the Turks.

The allied fleets were bombarding Russian batteries at the mouth of the Danube.

On the 18th a grand battle took place in which Omar Pasha defeated General Luders, between Sillistria and Rasova. The Russians all fell back behind Cuernaboda, with loss of military stores, cannon &c.

The Russians continued the attack at Sillistria, and the Turks crossed the river near Kalafat, after hard fighting fell back on Silistria.

The Greek insurgents had been defeated at Arta. The leaders all fled.

Tha allied forces blockade the whole coast of Greece.

The war had commenced between the Turks and Montegrins; and it is reported Austria will occupy the province.

Napier was blockading Baltic ports.

The Russians were fitting out 800 armed gun boats.

FURTHER OF THE BOMBARDMENT. It is said that at the bombardment of Odessa all batteries and military stores were destroyed. Twelve ships of war were sunk, and 13 others captured. Two Powder Magazines were blown up. The loss of the allies was only eleven men.

The French Government had received a despatch announcing that Omar Pasha had cut the Prussian army in Dubrudsha in two.

It is reported that the capture of a French brig by the American privateer, Grape Shot, had caused great excitement. A British steamer had been sent in pursuit.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, May 19. The Crescent City arrived to-day with Havana dates to the 14th.

She brings intelligence that a French squadron had left Kingston, for Havana.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA BY THE ENGLISH FLEET!—FORTRESSES DISMANTLED, AND SHIPS IN HARBOR BURNED. We have to announce that a portion of the allied fleet has actually bombarded Odessa. An account of the bombardment is officially promulgated at Vienna, whence it has been telegraphed to the French and British press. It seems, however, but a half measure after all, but perhaps the accounts yet to arrive by mail may show it in a more satisfactory light.

It may be remembered that on the 6th ult., the British steamer Furious was sent with a flag of truce to Odessa to bring off the British ex-Consul and some seventy British subjects. The Russians refused to permit the steamer to enter the harbor, and, on her persisting, fired six or seven shots from the walls, and sent out some ships to chase her.

* * * On the morning of the 23d nine steamers of the allied fleet took up a position before the forts that command the entrance to the harbor, and immediately commenced to throw bombs and rockets upon the forts and the city.

We have as yet, to glean our information from telegraphic scraps, and flying rumors, consequently we do not know what steps preceded the bombardment.

One statement says that the bombardment was over in two hours; another that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed with the night.

The Russian telegraphic account is sufficient, it is in these terms: The English and French Admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa.

An attempt to land 1,800 men failed. The bombardment has produced no effect!"

This being refused bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city was destroyed.

A despatch to the London Daily News states that on the 22d a partial bombardment took place, but not much damage was done except setting some buildings on fire. On the 23d hostilities were suspended, and a summons was sent to the place to surrender.

In the event of a refusal, the Admirals, French and British, threatened to destroy the city on the succeeding day. On the 24th, was the attack. It was further stated that the Russian fleet sailed out of Sebastopol and advanced against the allied fleet, either with the hope of drawing the latter away from Odessa, or of getting it between two fires; but, on a portion of the British ships offering battle, the Russians withdrew to their stronghold.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION. The National Medical Convention assembled at St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 2d instant. In the absence of the President, Dr. Usher Parsons, First Vice President, took the Chair, and the roll being called, upwards of two hundred delegates answered to their names, among them the following from South Carolina, viz: Drs. J. L. Dawson, Robt. J. Bailey, Wm. T. Wragg, Henry R. Frost, Thomas G. Prioleau, Wm. H. Ford, W. C. Ravenel, J. Ford Prioleau. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. Charles A. Pope, of St. Louis, for President; Dr. E. D. Fenner, of Louisiana, N. S. Davis, of Illinois, Wm. T. Wragg, of South Carolina, and John Green, of Massachusetts, for Vice Presidents; Drs. E. S. Lemoine, of St. Louis, and Francis West, of Tennessee, for Secretaries; and Dr. D. F. Condie, of Pennsylvania, for Treasurer. It was unanimously resolved that Philadelphia should be the next place of meeting, and then the Convention adjourned until the next morning.

TOBACCO INSPECTIONS IN VIRGINIA. The inspections of tobacco to the 1st instant show a falling off of 1672 hhds., as compared with last year. A corresponding reduction for the balance of the season would bring the crop rather under 45,000, which after deducting the amount supposed to be wanted for export, would leave but a scant supply for the manufacturers. Below we give the inspections for the year 1853 and 1854, at the different points, to the 1st May:

	1853.	1854.
Richmond,	6803 hhds	6982 hhds
Petersburg,	5206	4219
Lynchburg,	1690	1246
Clarksville,	958	643
Farmville,	378	841
Tye River,	80	12
	15,115	13,443
	13,443	
Deficiency,	1672	

Rich. Enquirer.

The Nebraska bill will probably pass on the 22d inst. The Pennsylvania whig State convention will meet only two days after, at Pittsburg, and is to be signalzed, probably, by a new political combination, formed out of anti-Nebraka elements—whig, democratic and abolition. The flag of the Wilmot proviso is to be hung out, and David Wilmot will be selected as the standard bearer of the new party. This will be the commencement of a new political era, and one, perhaps, inauspicous for the public welfare. The portentous Cuba question will be ripe by about the same day and the Cuba foray will then be commenced. In fine, the present month will not close without developments of a nature very interesting to the American people. *Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

We have just seen a gentleman from Lumberton who was present when Mr. Bragg spoke there on Monday last. He says the number of persons present on that occasion was rather greater than assembled to hear General Dockery, although in neither case was the attendance large, owing to the season, which required the attention of every one on his farm.

The impression by Mr. Bragg was highly favorable, and Robeson county will give him as good a majority as it did Gov. Reid, and perhaps do better. Gen. Dockery made no impression and certainly no changes, unless to the other side.

From Cumberland we learn that our friends are not only pleased but enthusiastic since the discussion there on Wednesday week. Cumberland is good for her Reid vote if not over. *Wil. Jour.*

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1854.

The debate closed on the Nebraska bill—Difficulty between Mr. Craige of North Carolina and Mr. Hunt of Louisiana—Noble bearing of Mr. Craige—The approaching cloud with Spain—Public lands needed—The Nebraska Indians—Final interview between the President and the Kansas Indians.

The long agony is over; to-day at 12 m. the Chairman (Olds) announced that by order of the House the debate upon the Nebraska bill terminated. Various amendments were prepared by the opponents of the bill, but all were voted down by decided majorities, and after an able exposition of the principles of the bill from Mr. Richardson, and his triumphant reply to the arguments of the opponents, the House adjourned to Monday, when the bill will be reported to the House and passed under the operation of the previous question. Thus, we trust, this vexed question will be settled, and the country will breathe freer and happier after such an excitement.

This city has been much excited in consequence of the angry collision between one of your members, Mr. Craige, and Mr. Hunt of La. Hunt is a Southern man—born in South Carolina, and now represents, as a decided Whig, New Orleans. During the angry collisions on this question, he seemed to wish some compromise or reconciliation with the South, but his acts and votes were on every occasion with those of Giddings of Ohio and the abolitionists. On Saturday night last, when he had assured the House that if time was allowed to the opponents of the bill to discuss its merits they would acquiesce in the course of the majority. It was understood that Friday would be time enough for them. On Monday, the majority allowed until Saturday. He then on the ayes and noes, still repeated his vote, and followed his former revolutionary and factious course. He then arose to make some remarks. Mr. Craige, in common with all the friends of the bill, felt indignant at his conduct, and objected, as any member had the right to do, to his proceeding, and declared that his course was factious. This Mr. Hunt declared was a stigma upon him, and he endeavored to proceed. Mr. Craige again objected, and again denounced his conduct as factious. This inflamed Hunt, who denounced the charge as false; whereupon much confusion arose. It was expected and currently believed that Hunt, who has the reputation of a *furious fire eater*, would call Mr. Craige out, and settle the matter, where many such have been settled, on the field of honor. But he had discovered that the wrong passenger was aroused, and that he would be as promptly met as the call was made. So he deemed discretion the better part of valor, and next day in the House complained that the report of the debate in the papers was incorrect. Mr. Craige stated that he did not hear distinctly what the gentleman had stated, and therefore could not say whether the report of the debate was correct or not, but so far as he was concerned that it was substantially correct, and that he did say what the reporters had stated he said. Hunt then denounced *the stigma* upon his character as false. To which Mr. Craige, rising to his full height, (and you know how tall he is) stated that "the member could not *strut* into a fight and then *sneak* out by repeating another falsehood." The whole House was struck with the apposite and conclusive reply, and the dignity and decision with which the factious course of Mr. Hunt and his allies was denounced. Thus the matter stands, and here I trust it will stop. Hunt and friends feel that he has suffered in the affair, and this explosion did undoubtedly have a good effect at the moment on the House; for the resolution was soon passed to terminate the debate on Saturday, (to-day) at 12 meridian.

In my last letter, I own that some correction is due to Messrs. Oliver and Caruthers of Mo.; they are tried friends of the bill, and support it through all its trials. Hon. Mike Walsh made on yesterday an amusing speech in favor of the bill and his course contrasts favorably with that of Mr. Cutting of the same State, and of the same Hard side who is doing all he can to defeat it.

The Senate has afforded but little attraction since the House this week has been occupied with the Nebraska bill.

We await with great anxiety the arrival of the next packet from Spain. Indications are that Spanish insolence and intolerance are to be met with speedy retribution. If we get into trouble with Spain and she should be backed by other powers we will need all the revenues of the Government to defend and protect ourselves, and hence the public lands and other revenues are to be carefully husbanded. Not an acre yet has been appropriated under General Pierce and by this Democratic Congress.

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Envoy from Spain, is here, and when he comes home to North Carolina, you may be assured that he will assure his friends that we may have full need of our lands and resources to carry out our rights.

I was present to-day at a parting interview between the Sacs, Foxes and other Indians, (who have been here for the last two weeks negotiating the sale of their lands in Kansas,) and the President. They desired to take their Great Father by the hand, as they leave to-day for the Far West. In a speech they expressed their great pleasure in their intercourse with the government, and their satisfaction at the terms of their treaty. The President kindly wished them a safe return to their home, and advised them to abandon the wild habits of savage life to cultivate the soil, and become useful citizens.

After every storm comes a calm, so we feel that the storm has passed over, and we trust that after passing the Nebraska bill and other important measures, the remainder of the session may be more tranquil and harmonious. L. D.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 16, 1854.

Mr. Editor: I see in the Fayetteville Observer an article taken from the glimmering Star of your city, in which the Editor of that sheet with some presumption sees fit to interrogate the Democratic candidate on several questions. He asks if Mr. Bragg was in favor of free suffrage prior to 1848. Now, I was present and heard the discussion in this place between Mr. Bragg and his distinguished opponent. Mr. Bragg said emphatically that he was in favor of free suffrage and always had been. Gen. D. put several questions to Mr. Bragg, all of which he answered promptly.

But who did the dodging here? How was it on the other side? Mr. Bragg asked Gen. D. whether he had not prior to his nomination been in favor of a free and unrestricted Convention to amend the Constitution? The General, after turning and twisting first to the man of an hundred eyes, then to the Observer man, and then to Culloden, finally, after being severely hunched by the Argus-eyed man, declined to answer the question. Mr. Bragg treated him to another question or two which he did not answer at all. All this was after he had accused Mr. Bragg of dodging. Now, who is the dodger?

Mr. Bragg said that he had heard it reported that the General had received a letter from some of the white basis Whigs of the west, advising him not to accept the nominatiou on that part of the Whig platform relating to a restricted Convention. The General promised to tell all about it, but when he rose to speak it entirely escaped his memory. Who, we ask, is the dodger?

I was present to-day at a parting interview between the Sacs, Foxes and other Indians, (who have been here for the last two weeks negotiating the sale of their lands in Kansas,) and the President. They desired to take their Great Father by the hand, as they leave to-day for the Far West. In a speech they expressed their great pleasure in their intercourse with the government, and their satisfaction at the terms of their treaty. The President kindly wished them a safe return to their home, and advised them to abandon the wild habits of savage life to cultivate the soil, and become useful citizens.

The General is as good at dodging, for a man of his size, as I ever saw, but he can't dodge the hot shot from the battery of Thos. Bragg. They are sent with such unerring aim that every discharge of grape falls with telling force on the devoted head of his distinguished opponent.

We intend, Mr. Editor, to roll up the largest vote for Mr. Bragg that ever old Cumberland has given. Three cheers for Bragg and Free Suffrage.

ONE OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY.—In reply to this question Gen. Foy, a distinguished orator in the French Chambers, gave the following answer:

"Aristocracy in the 19th century is the league, the condition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning, carry all honors without deserving them, and occupy all the places of government without being able to fill them."

HEAVY DAMAGES. At a recent meeting of the New York and New Haven Rail Road, it was stated by the President that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been paid, and fifty thousand more remain to be paid, for damages to life and limb by the Norwalk disaster.

To decide against oneself is a trick of delicate minds. Dr. Johnson warned his friends to beware of it. "Scrupulous tempers, said he, "make few people good, and many miserable."

From the Louisville Democrat.

We thank our young friend for this. Even amid the stillness of a country home, the humor of C. A. P., like the buds of Spring, bursts forth to life and beauty. This would stir the whole Senate into one grand commotion:

BOLD SENATOR D——;

C. A. P.

AIR: "*Oh, young Lochinvar has come out from the West.*"

Oh, Senator D. has come out from the west,
Through all the wide valley his place is the best;
He came all unarmed, and he came all alone,
And, save his good long bill, he weapon had none;
But he carried it through with a bearing so free
That we "hip! and hurrah!" now for Senator D.

So, boldly he entered the Senator's hall,
'Mong "South rights" and "North wrongs" and "Know Nothings" all—
Then up spoke the Speaker, his hand on his mace,
"If the gentleman's through will he please to give place,
Let us hear from you, stranger, whoever you be,
"I've a bill here to pass," says bold Senator D.

He stayed not for Sumner, he stopped not for Chase,
He struck, and they staggered, both black in the face,
And the fogies their wonderment could not subdue
At a man who'd been slaughtered by Sander's Review,
Standing up like a trump with his "Ho! one, two, three,
Put that in your pipe," says bluff Senator D.

"Here's a young friend of ours that asks for a bed
And lodging beneath the old national shed;
Now, why should the household get wrathy and hot,
Because he comes in with his hat off or not,
Blow his hat! Don't we live in a country that's free?
"Let him do as he chooses," says Senator D.

So boldly he spoke as he rose to his pegs,
And stood on his "very slim chances for legs,"
That Ohio did fret, and the Bay State did fume,
As the "higher law" party went down to its doom;
And the lobbies they whispered, "That's it. Don't you see
He's right as a trivet, is Senator D."

One grasp of the hand, and one word in the ear,
And the true friends of order and peace gathered near,
The question was put, and the ballots were cast,
"Hurra, for the matter is settled at last!
We have won, let us join in a loud jubilee,
For freedom's triumphant," says Senator D.

Then up rose the wild abolitionist clan,
And they wrote, and they preached, and they rode, and they ran.
There was racing and Chasing as never you saw,
And burning and hanging old breeches and straw.
"You had best keep your coats, for you'll want them you see.
The next time you turn them," says Senator D.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh in the City Hall, this day (Saturday) to make arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July next, on motion of J. K. Marriott, W. D. Haywood, Mayor of the City was called to the Chair, and Wesley Whitaker, jr., appointed Secretary.

On motion of P. F. Pescud, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements consisting of—J. K. Marriott, W. C. Doub, W. H. Thompson, W. E. Alley, Wm. H. Harrison, Wm. S. Mason, H. S. Smith, C. B. Moore, E. Yarborough, jr., Julius Guion, R. H. Whitaker, J. C. Partridge, W. L. Pomeroy, J. Q. Decarteret, L. Waddell, jr., J. J. Iredell.

No further business appearing the meeting adjourned.

W. D. HAYWOOD, *Chm'n.*
WESLEY WHITAKER, JR., *Sec.*

Presbyterian Assembly.

BUFFALO, (N. Y.,) May 18. The general assembly of old school Presbyterians met here this morning, 300 delegates being in attendance. Dr. Young, of Kentucky, the moderator, preached the opening sermon. After the sermon, the moderator took the chair and opened the session of the assembly with prayer. The standing committee on commissions reported that there were present 232 persons who had been duly appointed as commissioners to this general assembly; and they were accordingly enrolled. The Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., was elected moderator, and the Rev. James Wilson, temporary clerk.

Resignation of Mr. Everett.

BOSTON, May 18. The Hon. Edward Everett, in consequence of ill-health, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, to take effect in June. It is rumored that Gov. Washburn has tendered the seat to Mr. Choate.

Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18. In the Episcopal Convention this afternoon, a motion to rescind the 8th revised regulation failed by 9 majority. Resolutions were passed fixing the missionaries' salary of single clergymen at $500, and married at $750.

U. S. Senators from Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, May 19. D. H. Gillett, free soil, and Layfayete Foster, whig, were to-day elected U. S. Senators from Connecticut, the former for the short and the latter for the long term. In the House Gillette had 109, Chapman 92, Smith 6, Baldwin 5, Ingham 3, Butler 1. The democrats deserted their candidate, voting for Chapman for the long term. Foster had 129, all others 90. In the Senate Gillette had one and Foster 3 majority.

Presbyterian Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18. The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, new school, met this morning, and about 200 delegates were present. Rev. Dr. Allen, of Lane Seminary, preached the opening sermon upon comprehensiveness of the doctrine of the Cross. Rev. Dr. Skinner was elected moderator, and Rev. Mr. Darling clerk.

HIGH PRICES FOR TOBACCO!—PETERSBURG HARD TO BEAT!! Mr. Sam'l G. Baptist sold yesterday at Centre Warehouse two hogsheads of Tobacco, grown by Mr. Stephen G. Mabry, of Granville, N. C., at the following high rates:

1 Hhd Leaf at $23 25
1 Hhd Short do. at 15 37½

These prices prove Petersburg to be as good a tobacco market as any in the State, and if the planters of North Carolina and Virginia will send our merchants fine tobacco they may rest assured of obtaining good prices. *Dem.*

MARRIED,

In Wake County, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. P. W. Dowd, Dr. John B. Winston to Miss Rebecca Lasater.

Spirit of the Age will please copy.

At St. John's Church, on Thursday evening, May 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Croghan, Mr. Henry O'Neill to Miss Sophia E. Redditt, all of Fayetteville.

In Chowcowinity District, at the residence of Capt. William H. d'Eberstin, on the 2d inst., by S. T. Carrow, Esq., Mr. William Galloway, of Tennessee, to Miss Elizabeth Roach of Pitt county.

DIED,

At Wake Forest, on the 12th instant, Louisa Crenshaw, infant daughter of Michael and Martha J. Thompson, aged three months and eighteen days. "It is well with the child."

Bib. Recorder please copy.

MASONIC CARD.—OWING TO MY ENTIRE inability to obtain Grand Lecturers for the Eastern and Western portions of the State, I deem it advisable to inform the Lodges under this jurisdiction that brother H. W. Dunkley, G. L. appointed under the second resolution of the last Grand Lodge, will serve them in any portion of the State when called. His address (for the present) is Clarksville, Va.
C. H. JORDAN, G. M.
May 16, 1854. 54—2t.
Other papers will confer a favor by copying this.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—1f.
☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

NOTICE.—HAVING AT MAY COURT OF THE Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, duly qualified as Adm'r. of Joseph W. Edwards, deceased, this is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said Edwards to come forward and present the same. And all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come forward and pay their debts; or this notice will be pleaded in bar of all creditors and no further indulgence granted to debtors.
Given under my hand this 18th day of May, A. D., 1854.
GREEN H. ALFORD, *Adm'r.*
May 20, 1854. 1023—3tw.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS!—A FRESH supply of SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising Linen, Grass, Silk and Satin Coats.
Black Cloth Coats, Frocks and Dress.
White and Fancy Linen and Drill Pants.
A beautiful assortment of Vests, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
Also, a good assortment of Boys Clothing, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or on 6 months credit to regular customers.
J. J. BIGGS & CO.
Raleigh, May 20. 1023—w3t.

FRESH PICKLES.—A fresh supply of Pickles just received and for sale at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23.

The Nebraska bill passed last night at [illegible] o'clock, by thirteen majority.

All the delegation from North Carolina voted for it but Puryear and Rogers. Puryear voted against it, and Rogers did not vote. The final vote was [illegible].

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD, BY WM. C. UPCHURCH.

MAY 23, 1854.

No change to report this week, the market is very badly supplied, and every thing in the shape of eatables finds a quick sale.

FLOUR—From $6, to $6 62.
BACON—9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round.
LARD—11 cts. per lb.
BUTTER—20 cts. per lb.
EGGS—12½ cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—25 cts. each, scarce.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$5 00 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 75 @ $1 80 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 90 cts. per bushel.
" White, $1 00 " "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per Bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
SWEET POTATOES—90c. @ $1 per bushel, scarce.
FRESH PORK—8c. @ 9cts. per lb.
" BEEF—8 cts. per lb. on foot.
COTTON—8 cts. per lb.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

May 20.

But few changes to note.

BACON—Good supply, and lower.
CORN is in good demand at $1 to $1 10.
COTTON is dull; and the article is only wanted by manufacturers.
FLOUR—Principal sales at about $6 80 for super.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower, sales at 40cts. per gal.
RAW Do about same as last week. *Carolinian.*

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

May 20.

FLOUR—The Europa's news received to-day is unfavorable for Flour, but the scarcity has prevented its having much effect. We quote S. F. $8 87½ @ $8 12½; Extra $8 37½ @ $9—light sales.

CORN—Dull and declining—transactions limited.

NAVAL STORES—Tar has receded from its highest point; though we quote to-day firm at $3

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBLished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of 1853-54. All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE White Veil, a bridal Gift, McCauley's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alarie A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Rotster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating.
E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 22nd, 1854. 26—tlstJ.pd.

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Novemuber, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of Americes, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1yaw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. Their new ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. Will have cash prices paid for wheat.
Dry Hills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. Y. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A NEW SUPPLIN OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers; wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

Goldsborough Drug Store.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.
Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.
Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.
Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.
Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and award say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	
Wm. S. Rankin,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	
James M. Garrett,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	PETER ADAMS,
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	*Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.
These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!! JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
☞ MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tambourines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

Fall and Winter, 1853.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	693
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*
We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.
I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " " American Calf Skins,
90 " " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. B. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FACT VS. FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the New Mission at the Five Points, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,